DUID and Purchase Requests

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Workshop Objectives

▸ Define requirements for DUID construct, system generation and storage

▸ Define requirements for AUID retrieval

▸ Define requirements for commitment posting

Outcome of AUID Session

▸ Funds Distribution systems (PBAS) will generate AUID at source

  – Would only cover those funds distributed using PBAS

  – Would enable interim environment while Funds Distribution BPR working group identifies target solution

▸ BEIS or target accounting systems (ERPs) will generate AUID upon receipt of Legacy funds distribution transaction

  – BEIS priority for next 18 months is to create roll up to SFIS compliant financial statements – may require no effort until first priority complete

▸ Accounting systems will generate AUID upon receipt of funds

  – Would require changes to legacy accounting systems

Options for DUID Creation

▸ Option 1: Program Management system generates the DUID and passes it to the purchase request system

▸ Option 2: Purchase request system generates DUID upon receipt of requirement from program manager

▸ Option 3: Target accounting system or interim Business Enterprise Information Service (BEIS) creates DUID at the point of commitment

▸ Option 4: DUID registry creates DUID and retrieved by purchase request / accounting and contract writing systems

▸ Option 5: Some combination of the above

Option 1: Program Management System Creates DUID

▸ PROS:

    – Would facilitate capturing detailed costs at demand line item level at the very beginning of the demand process

    – Would drive standardization in tying execution to budget back to the PM systems to facilitate future cost accounting efforts

▸ CONS:

    – Numerous disparate systems would have to have capability to generate DUID and ensure enterprise-wide uniqueness under the "equivalent" concept

    – Numerous disparate systems would have to have capability to ensure funds are available by retrieving AUID (post commitment), and pass required data elements to DUID registry; may not be feasible without full net-centric capability across the Department

    – May not make good business sense from the standpoint of materiality; depending on the size of the program it may not matter how much cost is associated to each demand line item; capturing costs at the program level using allocation methodology may be sufficient

Option 2: Purchase Request System Creates DUID

▸ PROS:

- Far fewer PR systems than program management systems; Service or Agency wide using similar systems (ABSS, PR Builder, etc); easier to control enterprise-wide uniqueness

- Would drive standardization in tying execution to budget back to the purchase request systems to facilitate future cost accounting efforts

- Would facilitate capturing detailed costs at demand line item level from the request for purchase point in the process

- Improves reconciliation by tracking requests using the same number as accounting and contract writing

▸ CONS:

- PR systems would have to have capability to generate DUID at the line item level and ensure enterprise-wide uniqueness under the "equivalent" concept;

- PR systems would have to have capability to ensure funds are availably by retrieving AUID (post commitment), pass required data to contract writing, accounting and DUID registry
  - Mitigating factors: some may already have capability to generate unique number at demand line item level, ensure funds are available and/or pass some of the required data

Option 3: Target accounting system or interim Business Enterprise Information Service (BEIS) creates DUID

▸ PROS:

– Fewer target accounting plus BEIS systems than PR systems would have to be upgraded to generate DUID and pass required data to the DUID registry

– Easier to ensure funds are available since accounting system is system of record for account balances

– Easier to control enterprise-wide uniqueness

▸ CONS:

– Would not drive standardization in tying execution to budget back to the purchase request systems to facilitate future cost accounting efforts

– Would not facilitate capturing detailed costs at demand line item level from the request for purchase point in the process

– Would not improve reconciliation because purchase requests would be using a different number than accounting and contract writing

Option 4: DUID registry creates DUID and retrieved by purchase request systems

▸ PROS:

- Only the DUID registry would have to be upgraded to create DUIDs and conduct funds control with accounting

- Facilitates manual interim solution whereby users could log on to the registry obtain a number and manually enter it into existing systems

▸ CONS:

- Systems that already have the capability to generate an enterprise-wide unique number at the demand line item level would have to adopt a new, possibly interim manual process

- PR systems would have to be updated to ensure funds are available from accounting, pass required data elements to registry and retrieve DUID to pass to contract writing

- Manual process:

    - User would have to enter all DUID required data into the registry

    - User would have to ensure available funds prior to obtaining the DUID from the registry and passing the PR to contract writing and accounting

Option 5: Some Combination of options 1, 2, 3 and/or 4

▸ Thoughts?

DUID Registry Required Data Elements

- ▸ Allocation UID (AUID)
- ▸ Object Class
- ▸ Object Sub-class
- ▸ Contingency Code
- ▸ Demand UID (DUID)
- ▸ Acquisition Program UID (APUID)
- ▸ Asset Type
- ▸ Transaction Type
- ▸ Trans Effective Date

- ▸ Transaction Post Date
- ▸ Trans Amount
- ▸ Custodial/Non-custodial
- ▸ Entity/Non-entity Indicator
- ▸ Federal/Non-Federal
- ▸ Trading Partner Indicator
- ▸ TPN
- ▸ Transaction Quantity
- ▸ Organization UID

Contract Writing Required Data Elements

▸ DUID

▸ DUID Amount

▸ LOA

▸ Job Order

▸ Job Order Quantity

▸ Job Order Expiration Date

▸ Job Order Amount

▸ Cost Code

▸ TAC

▸ TAC Amount

▸ FMS Case Number

UID and SFIS Process Flow

Congress Appropriates Funds	OMB Apportions Funds	Components Allocate Funds	Demand Initiated	Demand Fulfillment Vehicle	Demand Fulfillment Recognized	Government Pays Vendor/ Intergovernmental Supplier/ Member/Employee/ Retiree/Annuitant
Appropriation data is allocated by Congress to the DoD via the Appropriations Act	Funding is allocated to defense level orgs	Funding is allocated to major command and field level organizations	Commitment data is uniquely identified and recorded in the DUID registry and suffixed for each line item and/or funding source (e.g. payroll est.)	Obligation data is uniquely identified at the sub-line item level and DUID may be suffixed at sub-line item level (e.g. contract data recorded; payroll calculation)	Liability is incurred and uniquely identified (e.g. invoice and acceptance data is uniquely identified; certified pay file)	Disbursement data is recorded in disbursing system by obligation sub-line item

TRANSACTION TYPE | TRANSACTION EFFECTIVE DATE | TRANSACTION POST DATE | TRANSACTION AMOUNT

OUID	OUID	OUID	APUID	DUID	INV	EFT
			DUID	K#/CLIN	ASN	
				EDIPI	IUID	
				RPUID	APUID	

APPROPRIATION DATA:

- Department Regular
- Main Account
- Sub-Account
- Apportionment Category
- Receipt Indicator
- Sub-Classification
- Period of Availability
- Reimbursable Flag
- Fund Type
- Advance Flag
- Authority Type
- Availability Time
- Borrowing Source
- Definite/Indefinite Flag
- Public Law Number
- Program Report Code
- TAFS Status
- Year of Budget Authority
- Availability Type
- Expiration Flag
- Financing Account Indicator
- Budget Function/Sub-function
- Budget Activity
- Budget Sub-activity
- Budget Line Item
- BEA Category Indicator

FUNDS DISTRIBUTION DATA:

AUID

- Department Regular
- Main Account
- Period of Availability
- Budget Activity
- Budget Sub-Activity
- Budget Line Item

Data to be stored in AUID Registry (BEIS)

- Contingency Code
- Department Transfer
- Direct Transfer Agency
- Direct Transfer Account
- Transfer To From
- Deficiency Flag

COMMITMENT DATA:

- Demand UID (DUID)
- Acquisition Program UID (APUID)
- Organization UID (OUID)
- Allocation UID (AUID)
- Object Class
- Object Sub-class
- Contingency Code
- Asset Type
- Custodial/Non-custodial
- Entity/Non-entity Indicator
- Federal/Non-federal
- Trading Partner Indicator
- BPN
- Transaction Quantity

OBLIGATION DATA:

- Asset Unique ID, if real property (RPUID)
- Contract Number / CLIN/SLIN (K#/CLIN)
- Electronic Data Interchange Personnel Identifier (EDIPI)
- Country Code
- Foreign Currency Code

Data to be stored in DUID Registry

INVOICE / SHIPMENT DATA:

- Invoice Number (INV)
- Advance Shipment Notice (ASN)

ACCEPTANCE DATA:

- Transaction Quantity
- Asset Unique ID, if Item
- Confirm APUID
- Current/Non-current indicator
- Covered/Uncovered Indicator
- Expense Type
- Liability Type

Can tie disbursement back to AUID registry using DUID

PAYMENT DATA:

- Electronic Funds Transfer Number (EFT)
- Disbursement Amount

Unique Identifiers